Fair: warmer; easterly to southerly winds.

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IT IS SAID RUSSIA WILL TAKE

THREE GREAT PROVINCES. China Willing to Make Large Sacrifices in Order to Meeure the Canr's Protection New Light on Their Secret Relations-The Conflict Between the French Senate and the Chamber-Gen. Booth Hopes to See Mrs. Besant Wearing the Salvation Uniform-War on the French Language in the Reichsland-Roentgen's Discoveries.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUS. LONDON, April 25,-It has been pointed out frequently in these despatches since the close of the Chinese-Japanese war that far greater events in political history are pending in the far East than in Africa, Turkey, or Europe. Signs multiply that these events will soon be made known with what effect upon the relationship

of the great powers of Europe it is impossible to It has been widely anticipated that the division of the Chinese empire would be one of the inevitable, though perhaps distant, effects of the war with Japan. It was naturally exmeans of conquest or internal revolution. It there is any truth in the reports which have been coming from various sources during the past few weeks, it will not take place by either of these means, but by treaty, and with the consent of the existing Chinese authorities.

The most important and circumstantial of these reports is a communication made public this afternoon by the London Globe, one of the most careful and conservative London journals, which has many times proved the value of its sources of information in the far East. This letter is written by an Englishman who during the past twenty years has been in closer confidential relations with the Chinese Government than any Ambas-ador accredited to Pekin. In fact the Globe describes him so accurately that it might as well have named him as Sir Robert Hart, whose words would certainly be entitled to be received as authoritative. This is the substance of the remarkable letter:

"On the termination of the late war with Japan the Chinese Government had to consider the best way of patching up the riven empire, or, failing that, securing some powerful outside friend who would for a consideration act as a

"This momentous question had been under consideration for some time when I received a visit from a Chinese official who occupied at that time a position of high importance.

"Ultimately he gave me the rough outlines of the arrangement which, whether framed in a secret treaty or not, now exists between St. Petersburg and Pekin. The Chinese Government, he informed me, making certain that Russia would sooner or later selze its northern territories, and hopelessly recognizing its power-lessness to withstand such aggression, determined to make friends with the Czar by surrendering to him in perpetuity Mongolia, Manchuris, and Shong King, inclusive of the Liso Tung peninsula and Port Arthur. The new frontier will begin at Shan Hai Kwan and run along the great wall for a considerable distance, thus reducing the empire to more manageable dimensions.

In return for this enormous concession of territory, Russia covenants to afford protection to what remains of the Celestial empire. 'But.' I asked when my informant had proceeded so far, 'would not other European powers, especially England, be certain to take action in defence of their interests?"

"That has been provided for,' replied my friend. 'In the event of England giving trouble, Russia would stir up war in other parts of the world to afford full employment for the British forces. To guard against an attack on the seat of Government the capital will be removed from Pekin further inland, probably to the chief city of Shansi province."

"After referring to the geographical relations of Russia and China, my informant proceeded to point out that it was not until after a long debate that the Emperor and his advisers made selection of Hussia as the future protector of the Chinese empire. That question was finally decided by the friendly services rendered by the northern power in obtaining the retrocession of the Liao Tung peninsula and in raising money to meet the first installment of the Japanese in-

"Among the advisers of the Government the query was 'What nation has come forward to help us in our extremity?' There was none that had done anything like so much as Russia. As for England, she had shown more friendship for Japan than for China. The Government had agreed that as there was no chance of their unwieldy country ever becoming really strong and independent, the only thing to be done was to secure efficient protection at any price. It was not hidden from them that the effusive friendship pressed upon the tottering empire by Russia had ulterior purposes by no means friendly in character. They made their account with that fact in view.

"Russia had, at all events, given real help when England only gave counsel, and if it had to be paid for that was an unavoidable evil. There is no sort of doubt that at the presen moment England is thoroughy detested by the Pekin officials, who would be delighted to take their revenge for what they consider British lukewarmness by stirring up a war be-tween Russia and Japan. That there will hostilities between Russia and Japan before very long is absolutely certain It is equally certain, too, that the Chinese Government will take advantage of the opportunity to rip up the recently executed treaty and afford all the help she can to her powerful protector. I am assured that fully sighty per cent, of the Pekin officials highly as of the policy whose outlines I have roughly traced, while the few who consider it humiliating dare not raise the slightest demur. But I have substantial evidence that the provincial officials side with the latter, holding that if Russia is allowed to appropriate such a pig slice of Chinese territory as Mongolia and the adjacent provinces, she will never rest satisfied until the remainder is annexed to her enormous

empire. No doubt the Russian authorities will issue diplomatic denial of this startling version of th secret relations between Russia and China, but diplomatic denials were never quoted at a lowe figure in Europe than now. I give the story for what it is worth. It fits in well with the splen did policy of aggression and preparation which Russia is everywhere pursuing with wonderful success. England undoubtedly possesses knowledge of this threatened death blow to her prestige in the far East, but she is still supine except

in the vigor of her naval preparations. The English press takes a gloomy view of the French political crisis, but there is no sufficient indication as yet of the probable success of the efforts to turn the Ministerial into a Constitu tional and Presidential crisis. The campaign against President Faure is still being pursued relentlessly and unserupulously, but there is no reason to fear that he will make the weak surrender to the chemies of himself and the country which his predecessor was guilty of. Sconer or later the agitators for the revision of the Constitution will gain their nurpose. It is possible that this will be one of the outcomes of the present crisis, but the President will certainly exhaust all ordinary expedients before he will consent to form a Ministry for the announced purpose either of dissolution or revision.

It is a matter of some significance that the present crisis excites more public interest than these perennial events in Paris usually do. This interest is chiefly on the point of conflict between the Chamber and the Senate, but this is mapended pending the formation of the new

Atheism and Socialism must be in a much worse position in this big city than one would suppose, judging from the noise made by both. Like other movements, the true test of their prosperity is the condition of the exchequer and the devotion of the rank and file, and in both respects they must be pronounced complete failures. The Atheists, for instance, have been unable to pay the rent of their chief meeting piace, the notorious Hall of Science in Clerkenwell, where for many years that honest, sturdy sinner, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, held forth at least once a week, and often shocked good Christians by his blasphemies. Retribution and consolation have come at last, however, for the Salvation Army has bought the Hall of Science, and Gen. Booth announces his intention of thoroughly purging it of atheistic taint by weeks and weeks of prayer and knee drill. The metamorphosis would have broken Mr. Bradlaugh's heart had it occurred during his lifetime, but Mrs. Resant, who used to pour the vials of her wrath upon Christianity from the Hall of Science platform almost as regularly and as eloquently as Mr. Bradlaugh. appears to regard the change with equanimity. Just now she is too busy arranging to seize the headship of Theosophy to give a thought to her old associations. Gen. Booth looks forward with reasonable confidence to the time when Mrs. Resant will wear a poke bonnet and twang a Salvation guitar on the Hall of Science platform, and considering the lady's intellectual gymnastics in the past and her always emotional nature, the thing is not wildly improbable.

The Socialists also are in a bad way, for they are unable to pay the rent of their principal indoor rendezvous, Grafton Hall, near Fitzroy square, in the heart of the foreign quarter of London, and have been, in consequence, ejected. The hall is being converted into a furniture manufactory, and socialism will know it no more. Grafton Hall was long the headquarters of London socialism, and some of the leading exponents of advanced thought have expounded their views within its walls, but of late years it has been controlled mainly by the Anarchist section of socialism. Englishmen have mostly seceded from it, and lately blatant Frenchmen, Germans, and Italians of the extremist school

have had their own way.

There is good reason to believe that the Government bill closing the United Kingdom to foreign colonial cattle will not get through the House this session. Its opponents have not been making much noise, but they have been working hard and effectively. The order book is owded with amendments, the bulk of them palpably obstructive, and more are added almost daily. The Government might overcome this kind of opposition, but public business has got into such a tangle that it is already evident that some bills will have to be dropped, and the Ministers have practically decided that the cattle bill must be one of those sacrificed, as the time necessary to force it through may be more usefully employed on measures of greater importance and provoking comparatively mild hostility.

The Minister of Agriculture is naturally pretty angry over the projected eacrifice of his pet bill, and his feelings got the better of his discretion on Thursday when, receiving a depu-tation of members which urged him to exempt Canada from the scope of the measure, he not only refused to make any concession but had an unseemly wrangle with the deputation. The incident was almost unprecedented in English parliamentary annals. The Minister evidently suspects that he has been made a fool of by his

colleagues, and he is not far wrong. Ambassador Bayard, by all accounts, has excelled himself in Shakespeare's country this week, and has left pleasant memories behind him. There was nothing novel nor remarksble in his speeches, but he turned out his platitudes with grace and fluency, and his blood versus water demonstrations were all that could be desired under the circumstances. Mr. Bayard paid lots of nice compliments and received many in return, notably from the local press. The London newspapers, from their metropolitan position, being accustomed to have Ambassadors as neighbors, did not spare much space for Mr. Bayard, but the Birmingham papers, not being used to the presence of diplomats, turned themselves loose for his Excellency, and reported his sayings, Riemingham Gazette, the local Tory organ prettily voiced the prevailing sentiment when t said editorially vesterday:

"Mr. Bayard's words bring to us infinite contentment. We cannot imagine the prospect of war when a Bayard, that name of felicitous omen, represents the opponents."

For some unknown reason there has recently been a marked increase in the severity of the German efforts to Prussianize Alsace-Lorraine, and, as usual, the Germans have made them selves ridiculous. Several theatres have been closed because, despite the official ban against the French language, actors and actresses, particularly the latter, every time the German policemen are absent from the performance have turned the orthodox German dialogue into French, and, upon at least one occasion, presumed to poke fun at his Imperial Majesty. Emperor William. The latter outrage is said o have been committed at Colmar and Mulhouse, but, as the newspapers have been for bidden to refer to the matter, it is difficult to get at the exact facts. Even at Metz, the cen tre of light and learning in the conquered provinces, the local authorities stopped the diribution of theatre programmes by a company of Russian actors because they were partly printed in French. This grave offence was solemnly considered by the Governor in Counil, and the Russians narrowly escaped the pen-

alty of expulsion. The Poet Laurente has condescended to express his qualified approval of public libraries. Writing this week to a gentleman who desires to establish such an institution in a suburb of London, Mr. Austin says:

"Strengous and strict precautions should be taken by the founders of every free library against the danger of prose fiction occupying too large a space on its shelves. Only the works of the recognized masters, living and dead, should. I venture to think, be admitted. There is a kind of reading which is the worst form of self-indulgent indolence. and against the encouragement of this too prevalent failing every precaution should be taken. There are writers of prose fiction still among us whose novels, like those of their great redecessors, stimulate the amagination to healthy thoughts and manly purposes, and no wise man excludes them from his library; but even their books should not, in my opinion, form the staple of any one's reading, lest imagination be fostered at the expense of judgment, and the nind, grown passive and overreceptive, lose its

energy for active thought." Prof. Röntgen has published several important new discoveries connected with the X rays. He has ascertained that all solid bodies can generate them under the influence of cathode ays, the only difference being as regards intensity. The most intense are produced by platina. He further says that the insertion of the Tesla apparatus between the ray-producing apparatus and the Rubmkorff apparatus is highly advantageous. He has made several experiments which confirm his observation that X rays can discharge electric bodies, and that ir illuminated by the rays can do the same. He further declares that electric bodies surounded not by sir, but by hydrogen or by highly rarefled air, are also discharged by the rays, though much more slowly.

Bicycles Classed as Baggage is Obio. COLUMBUS, April 25. The bicyclists of Obio have scored a victory over the railroads. After wigorous fight Senator Laning's bill requiring railroads to carry bicycles as baggage passed the House and is now a law.

THE DIVISION OF CHINA. Ministry, and it is doubtful if it will be immediately resumed. QUEEN OF BATTLE SHIPS. distely resumed.

> THE MASSACHUSETTS MAKES RECORD OF 16.13 KNOTS.

For Six Hours She Steams 17.8 Knots, Which Beats the Record for All Vessels of Her tlass-A Premium of \$100,000

Earned for Her Builders, the Cramps, BOSTON, April 25,-In her official trial trip to-day the battle ship Massachusetts covered the sixty-two knots of the official Government course in 3 hours 50 minutes and 23 seconds. making the average speed 10.15 knots-a speed which places her in the very front of ships of her class of all the navies of the world. The average speed of the Massachusetts was over a half knot greater than that of her sis ter ship the Indiana, which made 15.61 knots on her official trial trip. The contract of the Cramps with the Government called for a onus of \$25,000 for every quarter knot made by the ship above fifteen, and by her per-formance to-day the battle ship earned for ber builders a premium of \$100,000.

The Massachusetts got under way shortly

before 7 o'clock and steamed slowly up the harbor. Two tugs filled with members of the Trial Board and invited guests met the vessel about 8 o'clock. Among those aboard the tugs were Acting Governor Wolcott, several members of his staff, and Henry W. Cramp, Treasurer of the Cramp Company. The members of the Governor's staff had the distinction of being the only men aboard in uniform, and their dress lent a military air to the trial. The course was from Cape Ann to Boon Island off Maine coast. The distance is thirty-one knots, and was marked off by six can buoys. At each buoy was stationed a Government ves sel in the following order: Revenue cutter Dallas, ram Katahdin, New York Navy Yard tug Nina, the Boston Navy Yard tug Iwania, the revenue cutter Woodbury, and the lighthouse tender Fern. The ship passed the first buoy at 9:51:48. The other stakeboats were passed in the following order: No. 2, 10:16:35; No. 3, 10:39:09%; No. 4, 11:02:11%; No. 5, 11:26:15; No. 6, 11:47:45. The average speed in knots between the various buoys was 15.4, 16.4, 16.1, 15.4, 17.3, which made the average for the up run 16.04 knots.

The tide was running with the ship, but what little advantage she may have gained from this was counterbalanced by the wind, which was dead ahead. On the run from Cape Ann to Boon Island the Indiana averaged but 15:24 knots, and her maximum speed was 15:54. The Massachusetts passed the Fern on the return run to Cape Ann at 12:03:14. The run back was full of excitement, as it seemed certain that the Massachusetts would exceed her contract speed by fully a knot. The anxiety of those aboard was directed toward the engine room. Chief Engineers Towne, Fatterson, and Johnson watched the engines with the closest attention, and streams of water and oil were poured over the bearings and journals. Twenty minutes before the finish line was crossed word was sent to the engine room that the trial was nearly over, and that the ship was to be driven for all she was worth. The steam pressure increased as the toiling men shovelied coal into the furnaces, and the ship jumped and quivered from end to end under the vibrations of the screws. The finish line was crossed at 1:57:35%. On the run back the average speed for the four hours up to 10:15.

The horse power developed was over 10,000. from this was counterbalanced by the wind.

back she averaged 18.28 knots, which brought her average speed for the four hours up to 10.10.

The horse power developed was over 10,000. Lewis Nixon, the designer of the bost, was particularly pleased with the result, as it demonstrated fully the merit of his design. He is considered that under similar conditions, now that her bottom is cleaned, the Indians would do as well as the Massachusetts did to-day.

Edwin S. Cramp, in speaking of the results, said: "The trial to-day makes the Massachusetts, and consequently the Indians class, absolutely unrivalled among fronclads of the world. It was already conceded that her offensive and defensive qualities were superior to all others, and it only needed this trial to prove that she can carry these powers into action at a speed greater than that of any of her rivals. The speed of foreign battle ships, where 17 knots is claimed, has been obtained under short measured-mile conditions. On this trip for 6.2 knots a speed of 17.3 knots was sustained, and unquestionably a much greater speed was made laver single miles. In every respect the engine performance was withevery respect the engine performance was with out equal. The ship could be made ready to go around the world at once if it was neces The ship will sail for Philadelphia Sunday

morning. THE ST. PAUL'S BIG WAVE It Burst Over the Bows and Swept Dow

on the Bridge. The American liner St. Paul, which got to the bar on Friday night at 11:10 o'clock and landed her passengers early yesterday morning not only broke her own record for a westward passage but she had some experiences which vere interesting to her passengers, even though they were a source of anxiety to her officers.

The first of the happenings was the shipping of a giant wave which came aboard about midnight on Tuesday. Up to the beginning of that day the big ship had experienced good weather, with southerly winds and smooth seas. On Tuesday morning she ran into a bit of a gale from the westward, and as she poked her nose further and further into the storm the seas grew heavier. On Wednesday it was full gale. That it had been blowing for some time before the St. Paul got into it was clear from the size of the seas that were running.

Tuesday night was overcast and dark, and the officer on the bridge and the man in the crow's nest on the mast ahead of him were both keeping a sharp lookout forward, when they saw a white-crested wall of water loom up before them. With a terrific roar it broke over the bows. The man in the crow's nes was covered with the dashing water from the was covered with the dashing water from the flood. The bridge coping stands fifty five feet above the water line of the ship, but the wave, driven aft by its own speed and the twenty-mile an-hour speed of the ship, rose against the breakwaters, which cross the forward deck and the buikhead of the deck house under the bridge, in a solid mass. It completely submerged the bridge. It carried the officer on watch off his feet, and for a few seconds left him dangling from the hand line, just above the steel bulwark of the bridge. The, bridge and the bulkhead under it broke the water, and, sithough the wave swept over much of the ship's upper deck, it did no damage.

the water, and, although the wave swept over much of the ship's upper deck, it did no damage.

When the wave boarded her the St. Paul was approaching the leeberg belt, just to the southward of the long point of the Newfoundland banks, 300 miles south of Cape Hace. On Wednesday afternoon she was off that point, and at 4 o'clock the people aboard her began to sight leebergs. Between that hour and 10 o'clock at night the officers on watch had an anxious time of it. Within those eight hours eight or ten icchergs were sighted, and the ship passed within a mile of some of them. The largest of these icchergs showed a body above the water much larger than the ship.

The run of the St. Paul was made in 6 days 14 hours and 31 minutes. Her best previous passage was made in 6 days 17 hours and 31 minutes. She left Southampton on Saturday. April 18, at 1:30 F. M. Her daily runs were 477, 402, 405, 406, 504, 515, and 2:10 knots a total of 3.118. Her average speed was 10.65 knots an hour. Her best previous day's run had been site knots. She made this distance both on Oct. 22 of last year and on Jan. 20 of this year, each time in runs to the westward. She brought in 863 passengers yesterday.

Coroners' Records Not Open to the Public By unanimous vote the Board of Coroners yesterday upheld Coroner Tuthill in withholding from the public the fact that last Tuesday Mrs. Ida De Treville of 201 West 100th street had committed suicide. All the Coroners were present at the meeting and they decided that under the law they have the right to withhold the facts of any case from the press. The only persons entitled to see the records, according to the Coroners' decision are those directly in terested and public officers who may want to examine the records for legal purposes. They acted, the Coroners said, under section 1,778 of the Consolidated act.

Morgan & Brother, storage warehouse, 282, 234, 236 West 47th st. Separate rooms for furniture, planes, baggage, &c. Poxing, packing, and shipping. Failed want for moving, city or country. Telephone 113-35.

NO UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Lord Wolseley Says the Man Who Bellevel in It Is a Dangerous Dreamer.

LONDON, April 25 .- Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, was a guest to-night at a dinner given by the Press Club. Lord Wolseley made a speech in which he said he did not believe in the happiness of a nation that had no history. He did not hesitate to say he did not believe in universal

The man who believed that the time w coming when there would be no wars was a dangerous dreamer, especially dangerous if he happened to hold a public position. He hoped that no such man would ever be in the foremost place in public life in Great Britain.

THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE. Hitch in the Negotiations Has Certainly

Ocentred. LONDON, April 25.-Though Mr. George N. Curron declared in the House of Commons on Thursday that the negotiations concerning enezuela were still proceeding, it is a fact that

a delay has occurred. The cable despatches to the Times alleging that they had been stopped altogether went too far. The Foreign Office denies that it proposes cessation of the negotiations, and attributes the delay to unavoidable causes, which inquiries indicate to be Lord Salisbury's weakening

health, combined with a great pressure of work The cable despatch from Mr. Smalley publahed in the Times on Wednesday morning, in which he pointed out the gravity of the Anglo-American relations, was discussed in the papers here as being of doubtful authenticity. His statements, nevertheless, assisted in the fall in the price of consuls, which were quoted on Monday at 114. Now, under various adverse influences, Mr. Smalley's despatch included, the are quoted at 111%.

BERLIN, April 25.—The present position of the lispute between Great Britain and Venezuela has reawakened German interest. The Togebiatt expresses the opinion that English diplomacy has taken fresh courage through the weakened attitude of the United States Government, both upon this and the Cuban questions. The paper thinks that President Cleveland is losing his former decisive grip, and is now content to allow the resolutions passed by the American Senate and House of Representatives to remain as they are.

The Berlin Newate Nachrichten, in an article based on the reported refusal of the Government at Washington to accept a standing court of arbitration, says: "If this report is true, the movement to secure a permanent international court has come to an absolute standstill."

ALEXANDER'S QUEST.

The Young King of Servia Hunting Over Europe for a Wife. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, April 25.-Young King Alexander of Servia is said to frequently deplore, publiety and privately, the fact that he has a father. Alexander started a week or two ago on a European trip with the scarcely concealed design to find a wife, but up to the present, the evil reputation of King Milan has preceded him, and mothers of daughters justifiably fearing that the son will take after his father, have met the young soy ereign's advances very coldly. Then, most in opportunely for the borrower, Milan asked a oan of a half million france some pressing debts in Paris. The father and son met in Paris, and by all accounts there was a tremendous row, which must have reminded Milan of old times at Belgrade. Alexander refused to loan a cent unless his grace. less parent agreed to expatriate himself in South America. So runs the story, at any rate, but it s not altogether credible. Milan cannot live long away from Paris and its dissipations and wild pleasures, and King Alexander must know that too well to have made the condition attributed to him. One thing certain is that Milan is keeping very quiet just now, which is a pretty clear sign of financial embarrassment, to put the thing politely; but he is too skilled a borrower to be short of cash any length of time. Doubtless, rather than have his father raising trouble at home, King Alexander will let him

Milan has offered to find his son a wife, and believes he can get a rich one, to boot, for, in his opinion, there is not a princess in Europe who would be able to refuse a crown, not even the somewhat shaky and slightly sheddy one of Servia, and perhaps he is right. But leaving the crown out of consideration, young Alexander is not a desirable match for any decent royal family. He is poor for a reigning prince, and still worse off for a King, and has no com pensatory advantages of person or character His Ministers, however, greatly desire to see him married and settled down, but their wishes count for so little that during the first two weeks of his absence abroad the King never once communicated with them either by mail or telegraph.

The story sent to some American newspaper that Milan was going to the United States t negotiate a match between his son and any helress able to put up \$15,000,000 cash is, of course, a yarn out of whole cloth. Old Milan is quite capable of such a deal, but even the half ivilized Servians would rise in rebellion at the idea of the Queen's throne being put up at auc tion, while the ridicule and ostracism which the poor girl would meet on every hand would soon make her sick of her bargain.

VICTORIA IN FEEBLE HEALTH. She Will Not Undertake to Hold a Dr ing Room Next Month.

LONDON, April 25.- Queen Victoria's feeble ness has so increased that she will be unable to carry out her intention to hold a drawing room in May. She will, it is said, delegate the duty to the Princess of Wales, who will not go to Moscow to attend the coronation of her nephew the Czar. The Queen will not appear at any ceremonial function during the present season Hence there will be no garden parties held at Buckingham Palace.

Even on the occasion of the marriage of her granddaughter, Princess Maud, to Princes Charles of Denmark only two concerts and no state balls will be given. The bereavement of Princess lientrice may have something to do with the abandoning of the customary State

The Queen has purchased the villa Licard a Cimies, in the south of France, for a residence for her daughter, Princess Beatrice (Princes Henry of Batterberg. The extensive grounds which are attached to the villa have a splendid Her Majesty will leave Nice on Wednesda

next for England. She will arrive at Windsor Castle on May 1 and will reside there for three weeks. At Whitsuntide she will go to Halmoral.

LORD SALISBURY FEEBLE. It is Said He Will Soon Stelles from Pub-

LONDON, April 25,-According to the Speaker the retirement of Lord Salisbury from official life cannot be long delayed. He is in poor health. The Speaker predicts that Mr. Arthur Baifour will succeed him in the Premiership and be elevated to the peerage. It also predicts that the Duke of Devonshire, now President of the Council, will become Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and that Mr. Chamberlain will be the Government leader in the House of Commons in succession to Mr. Balfour.

Mchituley's Boom Outboomed ! By the extraordinary loom of Biker's Expectors since the last cold map harvested its big, late crop of dangerous coughs and oxida-ide. SHOT BY A MASKED ROBBER THE TICKET AGENT AT RIDGE-

WOOD ATTACKED IN HIS OFFICE. He Was Counting Money, and When Me Refused to Deliver What He Had s

Shot Was Fired - The Bullet Passed

Through Another Man Before It Hit Him RIDGEWOOD, N. J., April 25,-At 9:30 o'clock to-night two armed men, wearing masks, ap-peared at the Erie Railroad depot, where they hot the ticket agent and an expressman. They demanded the money in the ticket office, and when it was refused one of them drew his pisto and fired, hitting both men.

The ticket agent who was shot is C. F. Bechthoff, 35 years old, who lives in Franklin avenue in this town. The bullet, which lodge in his right shoulder, had first passed through

the expressman's body. The expressman, Peter Frisco, a negro, was

tanding in front of the ticket agent when the masked man fired the shot. There were half a dozen wheelmen standing on the railroad platform when the masked mer swooped down on the depot. Among them was Baggagemaster John Rightmeyer.

He and two friends were talking at one end of the platform when a man stepped up and, put-ting a rifle to his shoulder, pointed it at Rightmeyer and his friends, saying: 'Throw up your hands!'

"Stop your fooling," said one of the wheelmen, "that's serious business! Stop! Put that gun down." Just then the report of a pistol shot was heard

n the ticket office. The wheelmen on the platform then felt that he fellow who confronted them, although he had not fired his pistol, was not fooling, but meant business.

Just as soon as the shot was fired in the ticket office, however, he shouldered the rifle he carried and darted up the railroad track. The wheelmen ran around to the ticket office, and found it empty. Then, led by Rightmeyer,

they went to the baggage room. Here they

found Ticket Agent Bechthoff and Expressman Frisco crouched beneath a baggage truck. Both men were greatly relieved at the sight of the crowd, and they came from their hiding places. When it was known that they had been shot messengers went in search of medical aid. Drs. De Moud and

Grant of Ridgewood avenue hurried to the

depot and dressed the wounds of the injured Ticket Agent Bechthoff was taken to his home, on Franklin avenue, in a wagon, and then Expressman Frisco was removed to his home. Frisco had been shot through the left

shoulder. According to the story told by Ticket Agent Bechthoff, a man wearing a black mask and having a handkerchief tied about the lower part of his face, appeared at the ticket window, and looking through saw the ticket agent and the colored expressman making up their accounts and counting some money. Pulling a pistol, he thrust it through the window, and pointing it at the ticket agent,

shouted: "Give me all the money you have!" The ticket agent was too much frightened to speak. He stepped back and crouched down. The colored man was in front of him. A minute later the fellow with the pistol fired.

The bullet went through the negro's shoulder and lodged in that of the ticket agent. The two men shouted "Murder," and gettion down on their knees crawled into the baggage

room. The highwayman then disappeared, and joined his comrade who carried the rifle. The news of the hold-up has been telegraphed all along the line of the railroad, and armed bodies of citizens are scouring this town tonight in search of them.

SAYS SHE KILLED GIBBS. A Woman Confesses to a Murder of Which

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25.-Information was

received here to-day that a woman confined in the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun, Wis., has confessed to the murder of Montgomery libbs, the young lawyer of this city, for which erime Clarence and Sadle Robinson are nov serving sentences in Auburn prison. Ex-Judge Hardesty, counsel for the Robinson

to-day received two letters on the subject. The first was from the Rev. Horatio Yates, chaplain of Auburn State prison, enclosing a certified copy of a letter received by Warden Stout. The letter rend:

WISCOREN STATE PRISON, WACPUS, Wis., April 21, 1866, James C. Stout, Warden Auburn State Prison, Auburn

my desiring to get the name and address of the father of Clarence Robinson.

There is a woman in this prison who has made a confession that she shot and killed Montgomery Gibbs on Delaware avenue in Buffalo, N. Y., in April, 1894, for which crime the said Clarence and Saile Robin on, his wife, are now imprisoned. She says she makes this confession for the sake of having them illustrated. She has but one more year to serve here and I de sire the address of the father for the purpose of in-forming him that he might take steps toward in-vestigating the matter. I would suggest that you ask Clarence Robinson to name some friend or attorne who will make a thorough investigation. Your truly, W. W. Baschort, truly, W. W. BANCROFF, Chaplain Wisconsin State prison.

Judge Hardesty has no knowledge of the woman's identity, but has written to Chaplain Bancroft for full particulars. Montgomery Gibbs was shot on the night of April 28, 1894 while on his way home about 0:30 o'clock. Nearly a year later the Robinsons were arrested in Cleveland for the crime, Sadie having made a confession that they committed it. They were brought here for trial and were convicted; Clarence of murder in the second degree and Sadle of manslaughter in the first degree.

EJECTED BY REQULARS.

United States Troops Eject Washington Militia from an Island.

ASTORIA, Or., April 25.- Lieut. Straub of the Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., with a detail of eighteen men, took possession of Sand Island. at the mouth of the Columbia River, yesterday afternoon, ejecting a company of Washington State militia placed there by Gov. McGraw to protect the rights of Washington fishermen. The Federal Government was applied to by the Oregon authorities, who claimed that the island was a Government reserve within the Oregon State line, and furthermore, that the militia were intimidating the Oregon fishermen and permitting the Washington fishermen to place trans in the open channel of the river contrary to the directions issued by the Government engineers.

The militia upon receiving notice to vacate refused to do so, but upon receiving instructions to leave within twenty minutes or submit to beng thrown off, they left. It is said that the orders have been given to remove all fish traps

from the channel immediately.

Washington, April 25 - The War Department has no information about the expulsion of State troops from Sand Island in the Columbia River. The Oregon authorities recently asked the department if any objection would be made to sending a detachment of the Oregon militia to the island, which is the property of the United States Government, to expel from it the obnoxious Washington State fishermen. To this the department replied that it could not permit the Oregon Government to perform the applaion, as such permission would be trary to law, the island not being under State control. A detachment of regular troops was sent with orders to expel all persons, and it is presumed at the department that the officer commanding made the militia leave under these instructions. ELEVATED RAPID TRANSIT.

Gould and Sage See the Mayor-Manhat-ten Sate to Be Ready to Spend \$25,000,-600 for a Double-deck, S-track System,

George J. Gould and Russell Sage called on Mayor Strong yesterday morning and had a talk with him about the extension and enlargement of the present elevated system. Mayor Strong said afterward that nothing important was done, the conference having merely been preliminary to a movement which in a short time would give the city rapid transit of ore kind or another. Neither Mr Gould nor Mr. Sage would discuss the confer

It was learned afterward that when Mayor Strong returns from Cleveland next Friday he will find awaiting him a set of plans which will set forth in detail just what the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company is willing to do in the matter of rapid transit The plans will include maps of the routes to be followed north of the Harlem, and also a detailed sketch of a double leck, eight-track system from the Battery to the Harlem.

The company, it is said, stands ready to

spend \$25,000,000 on a double-deck system, on condition that property owners will give the company in advance a release from all damage proceedings.

It is declared that with an eight-track sys tem a schedule could be arranged so that the mean running time between Yonkers and this city would be forty minutes, and with express trains about thirty minutes.

With lateral lines through the wider sec tions of the Island and the annexed district. It is said that a rapid transh system could be built within three years which would meet the demands of the city for twenty-five years to come, and probably until the "hole in the ground" is finished. The entire elevated system, it is said, could be double-decked with out any interference with the traffic of the present system, and the work could be completed in three years.

All this is directly in line with Mayor Strong's utterances on the subject He said vesterday that if the public would give assurances that it would meet the company half way in the matter of damage claims, the problem of rapid transit would be satisfactorily solved for a good many years to come The passage of the Nixon Three-cent Fare bill would possibly deter the company from undertaking these improvements, for they say with such a decrease in their income they could not possibly undertake such expenditures as the proposed improvements would entail

CRIPPLE CREEK BURNED AGAIN. A Fire Which Caused a Probable Loss of \$2,000,000.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 25,-A disastrous fire started in Cripple Creek at no day. The fire originated in Central Dance Hall on Meyers avenue, and at 4:15 P. M. had crossed Bennett to Carr avenue on the north, and extended from Third street on the west to Fifth on the east. A strong southwest wind prevailed throughout the afternoon. The whole eastern part of the city became panic stricken owing to the

scarcity of water. Heroic use of dynamite in

blowing up the Times and other buildings re-

stored confidence and saved the city. At 4 o'clock the flames were under control. It is impossible to estimate the loss accuretely, but it will probably be \$2,000,000. The territory burned was the business centre, and included he First National and Bimetallic banks, Post Office, the J. H. Wolf Company, Hortland and Alma hotels, Stock Exchange, Palace drug store, Holland and Topic theatres. Opera House, Cripple Creek Gold Mining Exchange, and Congregational and First M. E. churches

A WOMAN NABS A BURGLAR.

She Held on to One of His Legs Until Help Came.

Michel Boatt, an Italian ragnicker, 40 years old, who has no home, was arrested last night while robbing the apartments of Antonio Giglio, at 36 Main street, Brooklyn. He forced open the door leading to the rooms, but the noise he made while rifling Giglio's trunk alarmed Julia Rauer, an inmate of the house, and she tried to seize the thief while he was rushing

down the stairway. He grabbed her by the throat and forced her backward on the stairway, but she caught his leg and held on to it until assistance came. He was locked up in the Fulton street station.

EX-GOV. FLOWER'S PREDICTION.

A Great Increase of Homes for the Greate New Yorkers.

Ex-Gov. Flower is said to be at the head of the syndicate which proposes to invest over \$3,000,000 in auburban property in Brooklyn just as soon as the Greater New York bill has been signed. The property includes extensive farm lands in Flatbush and Flatlands, Ex-Gov. Flower said:

"In a few years all that part of Brooklyn comprised now in what are the outlying wards will be full of people, and real estate there will be valuable property.

NATE YARD CAUSEWAY FRAUD. Contracting Company Held Blameless-

Three Employees Discharged. WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Board of paval officers, of which Commander Sperry was senior member, appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in using short spikes in the construction of the causeway across the Wallabout Channel Brooklyn, found no evidence that A. B. Morrison, President of the Delaware Construction Company, or any of its general officers were cognizant of or directed the frauds, but that Daniel F. Stewart, the superintendent, was culpably negligent, and that Franklin K. Wills,

cuipably negligent, and that Franklin K. Wills, the foreman, and Frank Wokatsch, or Wilson, a laborer, were directly concerned in and perpetrated the frauds.

Secretary Herbert to-day wrote a letter on the subject, giving the substance of the hoard's report to Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Vard, in which he says that in consideration of the fact that the Board found no evidence to connect the general officers of the Helaware Construction (Company with these frauds, and in order to facilitate the work, the Commandant will, after discharging Stewart, Wills, and Wokatsch, permit the company to proceed with such part of their work as will not interfere with the plan of openings through the causeway as recomponing through the causeway as recomopenings through the causeway as mended by the Endicott Board last April.

DEBARRED FROM LETTER BOXES.

Circular Distributors Protest Against This Hill of Senator Ford's.

Representatives of Boyd's City Isrspatch, the Trow Directory Company, the Business Address Company, and other institutions engaged in the business of distributing circulars, cards, and other advertisements met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and formulated a protest to the Legislature against the passage of the bill of Senator Ford amending the Penal Code so or senator rom amounting the remain code so as to make it a missiemeanor for other than letter carriers, newspaper agents, or telegraph messenger boys in deposit circulars and like advertisements in the letter boxes of residences. They protest that this legislation would give in this city a monopoly to the American District Telegraph Company.

Billed by Green Paint Odors

James Carroll, aged 38 years, died yesterday at his home, 249 Warwick street, Brooklyn, of blood poisoning, caused from inhaling the odor of green paint, made of white lead and Paris

Mayor Strong approved resterday the bill allowing policemen and firemen to ride free on city railroads and to use telephones and tele-graphs free of charge for public business in the city.

Free Rides for Policemen and Ptremen.

KILLED FIVE AND HIMSELF.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EGBERT SHOT A WOMAN, TWO CHIL. DREN, AND TWO MEN.

He Killed Mrs. Hascke and Her Children and Then the Shorts and an Assistant Who Tried to Capture Him-He Commits Suicide-His Stater Dies of Shock.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., April 25. This morning at o'clock Peter Egbert, 23 years old, shot and killed Mrs. Herman Hascke and her two chils dren, Herman and Aggie, Sheriff W. D. Mull, and Constable W. M. Sweem. He then killed himself. His sister, Miss Florence Egbert, who was lying very ill of typhoid fever, died of shook

shortly after the tragedy. About 7 o'clock young Egbert was sent into the back yard to saw some wood for family use. Shortly after, while Mrs. Hasoke was out milking her cow, Egbert secured a double-barrelled breech-loading shotgun, and going into the Hascke house, which was next door to his home, shot the little daughter, a child of ten years, dead, and wounded the boy, two years younger, who ran out on the porch, where Egbert shot him again, killing him instantly.

murderer then went out into the aller and levelled his gin at Mrs. Haseke, who at-tempted to escape. He shot her, the charge taking effect in the top of her head. Mrs. Hascke lingered unconscious for about two hours.

Egbert shouldered his gun and deliberately walked up into the business part of the town. Sheriff Muli and Constable Sweem were planning means of capturing the murderer. Egbert was walking across the north side of the square, holding his gun in position with both barrels cocked, when he saw Mull and Sweem crossing the street toward him. He called out to them not to come any nearer. The two officers retired into a stairway in the National Bank building for a moment's consultation when Egbert turned and, coming upon them suddenly, shot and instantly killed both men. The murderer then started to run, taking a westward course toward the Fair grounds, a number of citizens in close pursuit. He ran like a deer until, while crossing an open field just west of town, a shot from his pursuers took effect in his heel. This crippled him, and, although he managed to scale the enclosure of the Fair grounds, he was unable to run turther, and, crawling into a stall in the Fair grounds, shot himself in the right breast. The fire from his gun ignited his clothing, which was partially burned when he was found Egbert was at one time confined in the insane asylum, but had been discharged as cured. The general belief is that insanity was the cause of the crime.

POISONED WITH THE WRONG DOSE. Little Sadle Swyckert's Mother Causes Her Death by a Mistake.

Seven-year-old Sadie Swyckert of 105 West Ninety-fifth street was killed yesterday with a dose of medicine which was given to her by mistake for a dose of another kind.

The Swyckerts had two children-Mary, about 18 years old, and Sadie. Mary had been ill for some time with neuralgia. Dr. Joseph Kirby prescribed for her. A medicine containing morphine was prepared by a druggist, and was kept on a shelf in one of the Swyckerts' rooms. The lable on the bottle contained the number 144,-023. The directions called for a dose of one teaspoonsful every twelve hours.

A few days ago Sadie was taken ill with mals-

ria, and Dr. Kirby prescribed for her, too. The same druggist filled this prescription, and it was put in a bottle of the same size, shape, and color as the other, and its number was 144,087. The dose, also, was the same. The bottles were kept side by side on the same shelf.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Swyckert went to give Sadiea dose of her medicina. She got the wrong bottle and gave her the morphine mixture.

Half an hour afterward the child's symptoms became alarming and Dr. Kirby was sent for. He did all he could to save the child, but she died at 6 o'clock.

CORNELL ESTATE SETTLED.

Consent of Heles,

ITHACA, N. Y., April 25. The three years' litigation concerning the final accounting of the estate of Ezra Cornell was settled amicably today by all parties concerned. The judgment, which was entered against Franklin C. Cornell, as administrator, on March 6, last, for \$190,-435.59, was paid in full to the executors of Mary Ann Cornell, ex-Gov. Cornell, Mary Cornell, and Mynderse Van Cleef, and satisfied of record. The executors of Mary Ann Cornell have settled with the legatees under her will. Thus both estates were settled. Under the settlement the amount paid to each legatee entitled thereto, including advances heretofore made, is 245,003,70.

The settlement made by the administrator is substantially for the amount he conceded due to the heirs at the beginning of the litigation. At the outset the heirs claimed as due to them from both estates. In round figures, about 3600,000. The result of the litigation determined the fact that Gov. Cornell had received about \$20,000 too much. Mr. C. P. Cornell some \$30,000. And that Miss Mary Cornell was still entitled from her father's estate to about \$4,000. Mrs. Blair had previously, upon a former accounting in 1881, given to the administrator a general release to her share of her father's estate, although the validity of that release was questioned by Mrs. Blair, and has been one of the matters in controversy in the litigation now disposed of out of court.

It was found by Referee Teller that Mrs. Blair was indebted to her father's estate about \$200. The amount paid by County Treasurer Ingersoil as inheritance tax is \$1,020.17 upon the personal property of the Cornell estate. This tax did not exist when Exa Cornell died, in December, 1874, and does not amply to reality, Mrs. Cornell died in September, 1891. The only real estate transferred by the administrator, F. C. Cornell, in this settlement is the transfer to Mrs. Iliair of certain Brooklyn property at an agreed valuation of \$20,000. to the heirs at the beginning of the litigation.

FOUND DROWNED IN THE RIVER Mrs. Pichard's Relatives Thought She Was Safe in a Hospital.

'Longshoreman John Gramer, while at work at the Pierrepont stores in Furman street, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, saw a woman's body floating in the slip and brought it ashore with a hock.

This woman was about 50 years old, five feet five inches high, with gray bair. The body was

In the pocket of the dress was an envelope with these names inscribed on it. Mrs. F. Pichard. 266 Jewsett avenue, Jersey. I fly: Mrs. F. Pichard. 266 West Forty-third street New York. There was also a card of the Fisher Society, Lau South Fifth avenue.

The drowned woman was steatified internal Mrs. Pichard of 256 Jewsett avenue, Jersey 1619. Her son Frederick, who is same and as barrender in Gaillanter's salason at Montgainery and Washington Streets, identified her.

On Thorsday her son took her by the Jrehen Huspital in Thirty-second street, New York, to have an operation performed. Her relatives do not know how she get out of the hospital and into the river.

Opera Singers Sull Away.

The flight of the song birds who have been reveiling in the exotic atmosphere of the Metropolity. Opera House and American salaries polity: Opera House and American sataries during the past season commenced yesterday, and by the end of next week they will all be out of the country. On the Campania yesterday asted Mines, Melha, Lota Beeth, Marie Engle, and MM. Bevignani, Castelmary. Husertania, Cost, and Rinaldi. The French Incer Latinacione carried away Victor Maurel and Fulliancon atong with Mine. I cannot shall easily and her husband, and on the Finita bound for her native vinevaries was Mine. Scaladi along with her husband, count foot: her husband, count Loit.

E. & W.